The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1529 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1940 — GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer — VOL. 30, NO. 31

FACING the FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

Writing and editing news is a problem of selection. Newspapermen are highly trained in judging whether information is interesting or dull, true or spurious. Every day in every newspaper office stories that are worthless or superfluous are killed by the simple process of impaling them on a spike.

We ask the newspapermen of America to exercise the same judgment and analysis with respect to the union which claims to represent them—the American Newspaper Guild now in its infancy.

The American Newspaper Guild today is a fraud. It is not a union of newspaper writers, copyreaders and editors. It has taken in scrubwomen, advertising solicitors, clerks, stenographers, proof boys and a dangerous group of Communists.

These Communists are now in full, open control of the Guild. They are running it their own sweet way. And that is the way of ruin and destruction for the working press of the nation.

In the past we have deliberately pulled our punches at the Guild. We're through pussyfooting now. The time has come for the self-respecting newspapermen of this country to crack down on the clique of Communist conspirators who have stolen their union and turned it over to the custody of Stalin.

The Expose Begins

From now on we are going to do our utmost to expose the Communists and their stooges in the Guild. We are going to start right at the top and work down.

Let's take the new President of the Guild, Donald Sullivan, of Boston. He was elected at the recent Guild convention in Memphis. His opponent was Kenneth Crawford, of Washington, the incumbent president, who had succeeded the late Heywood Broun. Mr. Crawford is a liberal New Dealer. He is not a Red-baiter. But the activities of the Communists in the Guild had so disgusted him that he refused to follow the Communist Party line. He protested against the dictatorship of the Guild Reporter, the union's official organ. He inveighed against the political policies of the Guild being shaped by the Communists. He was openly critical of John L. Lewis. So he was marked for sacrifice and the Communists lined up enough votes to defeat him and elect Mr. Sullivan.

A reporter on the Boston Globe, Mr. Sullivan was highly regarded in labor circles until a few years ago. Then, in the words of his former friends, he "went wrong." His Communist-supported candidacy in the Guild was not the first time he has been used by Communists. Recently they put him up as a candidate for State CIO director in Massachusetts, but he was defeated. Apparently the Communists have a lot of confidence in Mr. Sullivan.

Then, let's take Morris Watson, organizer for the Guild but paid directly by the CIO. You can have him. Mr. Watson led the Communist putsch in the American Labor Party a few months ago but was soundly beaten. He follows the C. P. line closely.

Hope in the Offing

One of the storm centers in the Guild convention was Clyde Beals, editor of the Guild Reporter. Committee reports denounced him and the paper for following the Communist Party line. But he was finally given a public vote of confidence at the convention and warned privately to pipe down.

All of the scandalous activities of the Communists in the Guild are not known because the opening session of the convention which debated this issue was held behind closed doors. The working press was barred. This in itself is scandalous for a newspapermen's union.

Fortunately, we are able to look ahead optimistically because a serious and growing revolt has started among bona fide newspapermen in the Guild. A few days ago the American Federation of Labor chartered the American Newspaper Writers Association in New York City. This local will lead the drive to organize an honest newspapermen's union in New York and its efforts will be aided by dozens of other locals already established in other cities. Within a short time the American Federation of Labor plans to form local unions among bona fide newspapermen in every city for a new national union.

The president of the New York local is William L. Laurence, of the New York Times, who commands the admiration and respect of newspapermen, educators, scientists and public officials throughout the country. We once had the good fortune to work with Bill Laurence on the old New York World. He is universally beloved for his kindliness, his idealism and his ability. He is a highly paid writer and has nothing to gain personally from the job he has volunteered of organizing this new union. He is doing it unselfishly for the good name of the profession and the welfare of his fellow workers.

The secretary-treasurer of the New York local is Joseph Shaplen, a gifted reporter who for many years specialized in the labor field. Every leader in the labor movement knows Joseph Shaplen for his honesty and conviction, his courage and his ability. He is whole-heartedly anti-Communist because he has closely studied the ways of the Communists. He is a practical, hard-hitting, natural leader.

With these two men at the helm, the new union is bound to steer a straight course and make rapid progress. We wish it Godspeed.

Newsmen Organize New Union in N. Y. As Craft Group With A. F. L. Charter

New York, N. Y.—William L. Laurence, science writer for the New York Times, announced the organization, under a charter from the American Federation of Labor, of the American Newspaper Writers Association, Local 22297. The organization, a local, similar to other such locals functioning under affiliation with the A. P. of L.

Mr. Laurence is president of the local and Joseph Shaplen, labor writer for the New York Times, is secretary-treasurer.

The new organization will be included in a national council soon to be formed by the American Federation of Labor, preliminary to the establishment of a full-fledged international union of newspaper writers.

Meanwhile, the American Newspaper Writers Association will proceed to organize working newspapermen in New York City. A beginning has been made on the New York Times, and the unionization drive will be extended to other newspapers, particularly those who do not now maintain contractual relations with any other organization of newspaper writers. Eventually, however, it is the purpose of the American Newspaper Writers Association to confine itself as sole collective bargaining agency for all newspaper writers in a territory and to become sole collective bargaining agency for the following categories of newspaper employes:

Reporters, rewrite men, copy readers, district men, editorial writers, feature writers on the regular payroll of newspapers, writers on drama, music and books regularly on the payroll and all others on the regular payroll who write and edit reading matter.

"We are definitely a craft organization of working newspapermen," Mr. Laurence said. "While we sympathize with the efforts of other classes of employes, such as stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, clerks, etc., to organize for collective bargaining to improve their conditions, we do not see why such classes of employes should be lumped with newspaper writers, representing a highly skilled craft, no more than that they should be lumped with the craftsmen in the mechanical departments. Their sole interest is devoted to the organization of office workers and others having no relation to newspaper writers, who should not permit themselves to be overwhelmed by elements extraneous to their craft and, therefore, having no relation to their particular problems.

"Nor will the American Newspaper Writers Association countenance the admittance into its organization of other completely outside elements, holding no jobs of any kind on newspapers, and, therefore, having no right whatsoever to hold cards in an organization of newspapermen and mould its policies.

"The American Newspaper Writers Association is an organization of, by and for newspapermen. It will not countenance interference by any political party and will not follow any party line. It will not, however, fail to work in cooperation with all elements upon whom the welfare of working newspapermen depends, including the organized printing crafts.

"One of its most important tasks will be the promotion and maintenance of high ethical standards in the newspaper field.

"We have formed our organization in response to a widely expressed desire on the part of newspapermen for an organization of our type."

Age Limit Raised to Sixty-Two On Jobs in Government Arsenals

Washington, D. C.—Middle-aged workers are at last going to get a break in the government navy yards and arsenals.

Age limits for hiring of new employees in the yards had been 48. Some weeks ago, the Navy Department, and the Civil Service Commission raised that to 55 to facilitate obtaining skilled men needed for national defense.

This week the "ceiling" was boosted to 62 years, and former rigid physical requirements for applicants were relaxed at the same time. Unions played a big part in winning these concessions.

"We're happy the government has finally decided to adopt this reasonable policy," declared N. P. Alifas, president of the Federal section of the International Association of Machinists.

"In the past, government and private industry alike have been barring older workers. Now, the government at least realizes it has been shortsighted. We hope private industry follows suit and abolishes all arbitrary age barriers. From the standpoint of the workers, it will give them a security they have not had in years."

The government should take one more step to encourage trained craftsmen to apply for jobs, and that is to pay them wage scales comparable to those prevailing in most private plants, Alifas urged. At present, government scales are below the levels in industry, he said.

AFL Auto Workers Ratify G. M. Pact; Win Better Conditions Than C. I. O.

Detroit, Mich.—After unanimous approval by all General Motors locals, the new GM contract was signed by UAW-AFL officials. The new contract contains a number of distinct gains over the old GM contract and over the new CIO contract.

The corporation had offered to the CIO the identical contract that was accepted by the CIO and which was termed by them "the greatest advance in the history of automobile unionism," but the UAW-AFL representatives did not feel this was the best that could be obtained. So they rejected the CIO contract and continued negotiations to obtain improvements, which they successfully did.

The UAW-AFL obtained all of the economic demands the CIO was able to get and the increase in wages equivalent to increasing the average wage level 4½ cents per hour and the 40 hour guarantee, the clause on wage payment plans, and the provision governing seniority rights.

In the UAW-AFL contract the grievance procedure is shortened and simplified. The time allowed for final disposition of grievances appealed from the plant management has been cut to 10 days. The CIO allowed 15 days. The grievance procedure was shortened by seven more days by cutting out the present two-step procedure which makes handling of grievances by the Regional Director a separate step. In the UAW-AFL contract the Regional Director may participate in an appeal case but his doing so does not involve lengthening the time taken for settlement of grievances by a full week or more as is the case in the CIO contract.

Another distinct improvement in the UAW-AFL contract is that no restrictions are placed on the impartial umpire. Any type of grievance may be appealed to the umpire, while in the CIO contract no grievance involving wages or speedup may be appealed.

In the clause on wage payment plans the UAW-AFL contract provides that the company must figure its production costs based on normal operations in determining the hourly wage scale when a plant is changed over from a piece-work or other "incentive" wage system. The CIO says that the company cannot take either the beginning or the end of a production season as the period it uses to determine what the production costs are in a plant which is to be changed over to hourly rate. The CIO contract contains no such protection.

Milliman Elected President of Waymen; Convention Condemns Reds and Nazis

Quebec, Can.—The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes will be under new leadership on September 1 as a result of action taken at the twenty-seventh regular convention here.

Elmer E. Milliman, secretary-treasurer for a number of years, was elected president to succeed Fred H. Fljozdal, who voluntarily retired from the presidency after 18 years in that high office.

Mr. Fljozdal was named President Emeritus by the convention. Other officers elected were:

Secretary-Treasurer, A. Shoemake, Springfield, Missouri.

Vice Presidents: T. C. Carroll, Covington, Kentucky; Thomas F. Holleran, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; C. E. Crook, Chicago, Illinois; M. Dunican, Muskogee, Oklahoma; P. L. Jones, Denver, Colorado; E. J. Hopcraft, Toronto, Canada; and J. Dunn, Ottawa, Canada.

Executive Board: George H. Davis, Covington, Kentucky; William Jewkes, Ottawa, Canada; R. H. Smith, Texarkana, Texas; John F. Kelly, Boston, Massachusetts, and Louis Vogland, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Vice President Turnbull, after 24 years of distinguished service, voluntarily retired.

Detroit was selected as the next convention city.

While the men were busy with the affairs of the Brotherhood, the Women's Auxiliary was also active. Mrs. B. H. Miller of Seattle, Washington, was re-elected president; Mrs. Edith Betts of St. Louis, Missouri, vice president, and Mrs. Louis Vogland of Minneapolis, Minnesota, secretary-treasurer.

The convention adopted a resolution strongly condemning Nazi, Fascist and Communist activities. It voted overwhelmingly for the maintenance of a non-partisan political policy by the union. Amalgamation of all rail workers into one union was opposed.

Federationist Explodes False Myth That Labor Gains Must Be Scrapped

Washington, D. C.—American labor can learn vital lessons from the wartime experiences of French and British workers, according to the new August issue of the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor.

Exploding the myth that American labor standards must be junked as an obstacle to defense preparations, the leading article in the publication declares there is no parallel between legislation safeguarding working standards in this country and the labor laws which some writers say were partly responsible for the defeat of France. It declares the latter were rigid and arbitrary whereas the Wage-Hour Act in the United States is flexible and does not prevent longer hours than the maximums, providing overtime is paid. Moreover, longer hours sap efficiency, the article says, quoting a general order of the United States Army issued during the last World War showing that the output of workers on a ten-hour day "will be the same, or even less than it was during the shorter (eight-hour) day."

Another article by Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, points out that organized labor has been safeguarded in England despite the war emergency because labor has been given representation on the top administration of Government affairs. Workers have willingly agreed to the suspension of former rights and privileges because of their patriotism and because they are awarded a voice in determining the policies of production and distribution.

In the United States, President William Green replies with an emphatic "No" to unfounded reports of labor shortages. He cites the conclusive fact that there are still almost ten million unemployed in the country and that a large percentage of these are skilled and semi-skilled workers who can be employed in defense industries.

A summary of the records of the Democratic and Republican candidates for President, together with the labor planks of both party platforms is presented in the magazine for the information of the five million members of the American Federation of Labor, in conformity with its non-partisan political policy.

PAN-AMERICAN LABOR BACKS HAVANA PROGRAM

New York, N. Y.—Matthew Woll, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, expressed wholehearted approval of the program of the Havana conference of American Foreign Ministers and pledged the Latin American labor hemisphere-wide plans of production and distribution.

Mr. Woll, who is also third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the trade-union movement has a "clear view of the threat of Fascist, Nazi and Communist activity in this hemisphere, and has developed a "practical and positive" program.

"We fervently hope that this is a practical and realistic move to develop a hemisphere hegemony, a spiritual unity and a true social and economic system in which each American nation's individuality is the more strongly assured," he wrote. "We shall watch with profound interest and high hopes the possible development of a hemisphere-wide

ELLIOTT BLOCKS PAY-HOUR RULE IN U. S. CONTRACTS

Washington, D. C.—A clause in Government contracts obliging business concerns to comply with the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was blocked by Acting Comptroller General Richard N. Elliott, who declared there is neither legal authority nor need for such a requirement.

According to the decision the act itself specifies the manner in which it is to be administered and enforced and prescribes the punishment to be imposed upon conviction for its violation. But the statute does not provide for, or authorize, the inclusion in contracts of the United States any requirement that a contractor otherwise amenable to its provision shall pledge compliance with the law as a matter of contract undertaking."

The decision blocks the administration plan of production and distribution—a diversified, coordinated and truly social plan—through which, as a result of a general increase in purchasing power, there will be a general rise of living standards in each and all of the American republics."

News Briefs

BUNDSMEN AND COMMUNISTS CONDEMNED BY F.B.I. CHIEF

New York, N. Y.—Communists and bundsmen were vigorously assailed here by J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who declared the Nation was confronted with a new enemy "far more crafty, scheming and despicable than the kidnaper, the highwayman or the burglar."

He told 400 police chiefs attending the New York State convention "the forces that threaten America today are motivated by avarice, lust and insatiable thirst for power. They would destroy every vestige of our traditions, institutions and sacred heritages. They have but one principle —that the ends justify the means."

"No fifth column will make headway in America," he added, "if our citizens support and protect legitimate labor organizations rather than the stab-in-the-back activities of cowardly Communists or goose-stepping bundsmen."

PERKINS KEPT DEPORTABLE ALIENS IN U. S., IS CHARGE

Chicago, Ill.—Donald Despain, vice president of the National Small Business Men's Association, charged in a public statement here that more than 700 deportable aliens, guilty of offenses against the laws of the United States were permitted to remain in defiance of high ethical standards in the newspaper field.

"We have formed our organization in response to a widely expressed desire on the part of newspapermen for an organization of our type."

HOME WORKERS PROTECTED BY FEDERAL INJUNCTION

New York, N. Y.—Federal Judge John C. Knox signed an injunction here restraining the Steinhardt Novelty Company, Inc., from further violating the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and directing the payment of $4,000 in back wages to home workers employed by the company. Government representatives said the home workers made handknitted children's and women's hats and often earned as little as 5 to 12 cents an hour. The act required the payment of 30 cents.

A. F. of L. UNION SIGNS UP VIRGINIA INSURANCE CO.

Washington, D. C.—The A. F. of L. Industrial and Ordinary Insurance Agents' Union, No. 21354, of Washington, D. C., announced the negotiation of an agreement with the Virginia Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., covering the agents employed in the Nation's Capital.

The agreement, effective August 5, 1940, and running for one year, provides a basic salary of 19 per cent commission for the first $100 debit and 9½ per cent commission on all debit in excess of $100. In addition to the commission the agent will receive 20 times on all industrial increase with one time added for each year's service for five years. Other clauses provide that the agent will not be charged with the lapsation of industrial policy which has been in force and paid on for five full years, that an increase in first year commission on all whole life and twenty pay life written on the ordinary basis be five per cent more than heretofore paid, that the agent will not report to the district office on applications that experience with you will be granted to agents who have been in the service of the company and that individual debit quotas be allotted agents and that a committee be established to handle with the home office all grievances and complaints.

The agreement was negotiated at the home office of the company in Richmond, Va., by Frank Weikel, Ralph D. Berger and Leo Ross of the American Federation of Labor.

LABOR NEWS PROGRAM ACHIEVES RADIO RECORD

Washington, D. C.—The "Labor News Review" radio program, heard over WJSV every Saturday night for seven years, has established a world record for continuous presentation. This feature has achieved the longest consecutive run ever recorded by any one labor program in the history of radio.

The "Labor News Review" is presented as a public service. It has always featured facts about labor of interest and value not only to labor but to the general public.

Albert N. Dennis, labor writer and editor, originated the "Labor News Review" and is still the producer and broadcaster. He is a member of Office Employes' Union No. 11776, A. F. of L., the Radio Correspondents' Association and the 100-year-old learned society, the American Statistical Association.

A special national edition of the "Labor News Review" is being made available to other radio stations for presentation anywhere in the United States. Any independent or network-affiliated station, anywhere, can get the "Labor News" program interested in having their local station get the "Labor News Review" can make the request direct to their local station.

Garment Workers Sign 2-Year Contract; Will Stabilize Industry, Says Lehman

STRIKE AT FLORIDA SHIPYARD AVERTED

Metal Trades Win In Settlement With Firm.

Washington, D. C.—A clash between A. F. of L. Metal Trades Unions and the Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, which threatened to hold up national defense construction, was tentatively settled this week, with marked gains for the unions.

The 1,800 employes at the company's shipyard had voted to strike on July 15, after the management refused to renew a closed shop contract with the unions and rejected demands for wage increases and other improvements in working conditions.

At the request of the U. S. Conciliation Service, representatives of both sides came to Washington, and after three days of continuous negotiations, the management finally backtracked and agreed to continue its closed shop pact with the unions, and add a newly organized A. F. of L. Office Workers' Union to the groups covered.

A six-week "breathing spell" was set up during which representatives of the U. S. Maritime Commission, the Department of Labor and the Defense Commission will study wage rates and conditions in the shipyard.

The union will offer cooperation to the unions and the management in new negotiations and whatever wage scales are agreed upon will be retroactive to July 1. W. A. Calvin, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department; representatives of affiliated international unions, and a committee from Tampa participated in the conciliation conferences.

The settlement, as worked out, was ratified at membership meetings of the locals in Tampa.

ELECTRICIANS BURY OLD COMPANY UNION

Washington, D. C.—One of the most powerful "company unions" in the utility field, which for three years held a contract with the Kansas City (Mo.) Power and Light Company, was sent to the graveyard by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The National Labor Relations Board election, the Brotherhood, by a three-to-two margin, overwhelmed the "company" among the utility's production workers.

The victory followed a three-year bitter fight against the company's anti-union practices, which were the target of a Labor Board order last year. At that time, the company was directed to stop hiring labor spies and to cease attempts to intimidate workers who sought to join a bona fide union.

By a big majority, the Brotherhood also won a Labor Board poll at the Western Massachusetts Electric Company in Greenfield, Mass., and became the bargaining agency for the utility's employes.

70,000 Cannery Workers Affected By Changes in Wage Act Rulings

Washington, D. C.—Changes in the application of the Wage and Hour Law to workers employed in the processing of agricultural products have been formulated by the Wage and Hour Administrator Fleming, to go into effect October 1. These changes which modify the present exemption from minimum wages and maximum hours are estimated to affect the labor standards of more than 70,000 workers.

"Area of Production" as this term is used to exempt workers who process fruits and vegetables from the Fair Labor Standards Act will be redefined in new ruling.

Under the present definition, plants employing not more than 7 persons, those located in towns of 2,500 population and obtain their fruits and vegetables from within a 10 mile radius, are exempt.

The new definition will exempt establishments having 10 or fewer employes and obtaining their fruits and vegetables from farms in the vicinity. Other fruit and vegetable establishments will be considered to be within the "area of production" under the new definition. This change would make more workers eligible for the 30 cents an hour minimum wage. At the same time, Colonel Fleming announced that Merle D. Vincent, Director of the Hearings Branch of the Division, has recommended a 14-week seasonal exemption of fresh fruit and vegetable establishments from maximum hours. If this recommendation is made final by the Administrator, firms packing perishable warehouses will be granted a 14-week exemption from the maximum hours provisions of the Act allowing them to work their employes up to 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week without the payment of overtime during that period. This exemption does not relax the requirement to pay minimum wages.

Canneries and packing houses which already have the 14-week exemptive will be granted an additional 14-week exemption, virtually removing the application of maximum hours to workers employed by them. This concession to the industry was strongly contested by the American Federation of Labor on the ground that it is contrary to the intent of the Act to delay indefinitely the payment of overtime rates of pay under pretext of seasonal need.

Maintaining that seasonal exemptions were solely designed by Congress to meet the peak production requirements, the American Federation of Labor contended that the stretching of the seasonality to 28 weeks is an unreasonable and artificial device to contravene the requirement of the law and to avoid the payment of overtime to workers in packing houses and canneries. On behalf of its affiliated unions, the American Federation of Labor is petitioning for review of this recommendation.

Governor Praises Union For Bringing About Peaceful Settlement.

New York, N. Y.—Governor Lehman voiced his gratification at the new two-year collective bargaining agreement in the coat and suit industry signed in his presence at his home by representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and three employers' associations. The new contract covers 31,000 workers.

The Infants and Children's Coat Association declined to sign the agreement on the ground that the settlement did not solve the problems of its 4,000 workers. The groups signing were the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.; the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association.

Signing on behalf of the workers were David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, A. F. of L., and Israel Feinberg, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board.

Governor Lehman intervened in the situation, which had threatened to develop into a strike following a two-day stoppage by 35,000 workers two weeks ago.

"I believe this contract will help further to stabilize the industry," the Governor commented. "I hope the industry will have a long season and many good seasons to follow."

While the agreement stipulates that it is to be for a term of two years, it contains a provision that the contract may be terminated after one year if issues submitted to a newly established board of control are not adjusted by March 25, 1941.

The new agreement will provide a "safety valve" in the way of a fact-finding board with power to adjudicate controversial matters, it was explained by Samuel L. Deitsch, president of the Industrial Council. The agreement paves the way for a period that the manufacturers should have to advantage by reason of New York City the world style center, Mr. Deitsch further suggested. He pointed out that there has been an influx of buyers since the Governor had stepped in to avert the strike, and that sales were ahead of those a year ago.

"Any establishing of a board of stability and control is the chief new provision of the contract," Mr. Deitsch pointed out. "The board, comprising representatives of the unions, the employers' associations, will consider issues which, if left to the ordinary processes of collective bargaining, would provoke long and bitter disputes.

"The board will institute and direct research into these subjects and, if unable to agree as to findings, will submit them to an impartial chairman whose conclusions will become part of the contract.

"Among the problems that will be taken up by the board will be the devising of means for making certain close observance of the agreement, the establishing of uniform rates of piecework payments, the use of modern machinery, the advisability of allowing overtime and numerous other matters."

Mr. Dubinsky emphasized that, while the settlement provided for no wage increases, it did offer a substantial basis for stabilization and improvement in the industry.

PAPER INDUSTRY MINIMUM WAGE FIXED AT 40 CENTS

Washington, D. C.—A wage order calling for the payment of at least 40 cents an hour to workers employed in the manufacturing of pulp and primary paper, effective September 16, 1940, was issued by Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The industry is comprised mainly of employers in the industry is about 150,000. The industry is carried on in the north and south and on both coasts, and its annual value of product is $1,000,000,000."